## MEMPHIS APPEAL

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GALLAWAY & Second stree

bla 7.

THE MEMPHIS HIGH SCHOOLS. Much of the silly talk about suspending and permanently disbanding the high schools

FRIDAY, : : JANUARY 14, 1881 United States, these slow-going foreign merof Memphis has been inspired by the belief that the resources were insufficient to sustain improving their condition exists. The Insince the publication of the figures in the Appeal of yesterday, furnishing the gratifying and surprising information that all the schools of Memphis can be continued by conomy, wise and prudent management on the part of the board of education. The city schools must take no steps backward. The people will oppose any increase of the school tax so long as such a large amount of the old school tax remains uncollected; but under the conditional and so providing the reach. It would be difficult to say just what them. But we presume there will be no dian requires little more than a few yards of chools must take no steps backerate. The city complete the two notes possed the product of other contribution of the people will oppose any increase of the school tax to long as such a large amount of the desired at the contribution of the school be supposed. The limit is produced the blick chools be supposed. The limit is the contribution of the school are supposed to the school the blick chools be supposed. The limit is the possed to the contribution of the school are contributed to the contribution of the school are contributed to the contributed themselves represent a part of the sovereignty of the American government, should be made competent for the calculable value. It offers at our very doors, intelligent discharge of all the varied duties and of the best quality, many of the most of citizenship. The subject of education is of citizenship. The subject of education is the grandest to which the statesman of America can address himself. Think of its magnitude — 15,000,000 children, 250,000 equals her in the great variety of its productions. teachers, and an annual expenditure of \$85,100,000. When we think of the alarming il100,000. When we think of the alarming il100,000. When we think of the alarming il100,000. literacy in our State—in many portions of it sides these, she produces many other of imalmost one-half of the adult population are unable to read and write—how can any Ten-where. Her connection with us by rail will

unable to read and write—how can any Tennessean, without a sense of humiliation, contemplate the figures? If possible, we would have the light of education penetrate every home in the commonwealth, black and white, and where poverty or vicious parentage prevents the children from being brought within the influence of the school-room, let the strong beneficent arm of the commonwealth be deeped and control it. Railroof the antagonism which the colored people manifest for the tax-paying whites, many men are bitterly opposed to paying taxes to educate a race which takes a malicious delight in hurling themselves against the best interests of the tax-payer and the community generally. But the negro must be educated, which alone can cradicate prejudice founded on ignorance. This additional annual burrons are produced as a provision of the substitute of the antagonism of the community generally. But the negro must be educated, which alone can cradicate prejudice founded on ignorance. This additional annual burrons a provise of the control of the substitute, insanutch as the provision of the provised manual provises the rate of the expect of interest and entropy of the common of provised forced exections by some one or other of the which alone can cradicate prejudice founded on ignorance. This additional annual burrons are provised forced exections by some one or other of the warrous political factions. Scarcely such a thing the provise of the provised further, that the interest on the substitute, insanutch as the provise which alone can cradicate prejudice founded on ignorance. This additional annual burrons and provise from the senate committee, appending a proviso that "such payment shall be accepted as in full of all demands for said services," being apparently superfluous, be stricken out.

Agreed to—ayes, 23; noes, 18.

Senator Edunuals suggested that the mendment reported from the senate committee, appending a provision that such payments and payment shall be accepted as in full of all demands for said services," ien, to make intelligent human beings out of hese late human cattle, must be borne, and Business of every kind is conducted on small these late human cattle, must be borne, and he borne now. It cannot be thrown off and left for the next generation without causing Much of this has been due to the a social and political disease worse and more instability of the government and to fatal to the nation than hospital gangrene to the turbulence of political and milithe wounded soldier or scrofula to the inditary leaders. The government, however, vidual. The dense ignorance of these three during the last few years has become more millions of full-fledged citizens either will be millions of full-fledged citizens either will be the death of free government, or it will gen-by the recent peaceable and quiet inaugurarate a distorted or diseased form of it, worse tion of President Gonzales that pronuncia the nation than intelligent despotism. mentos in future will scarcely be possible. The evils of the rule of ignorance were fully and that security for the investment of our illustrated when the southern States were ruled by the negroes. All the evils followed which the student of history predicted. The finances of these States were swamped, their finances of these States were swamped, their industries deranged, public improvements suspended, public education neglected on the plea of poverty, and their elections made a farce and a mockery. The calamities brought upon the south during the rule of ignorance shows the necessity of educating the ignorant, whether white or black. Free government and ignorant suffrage cannot long endure together. One or the other must go under, Like a ship at sea without master or navigator, free government in such connection founders in the first storm. Intelligent and conservative England extends the ballot, but extends education with it. In republican Sparta, Lycurgus, 2750 years age compelled the education of every citizen. compelled the education of every citizen. completion of a railroad from the United emocratic Athens, 2400 years ago, the States to the City of Mexico as second in imeducation of all citizens was made obligatory. portance only to that of the Union Pacific. In the so-called Holy Roman empire, in the eighth century, Charlemange required the

#### Money spent to educate the rising generation is money saved.

rule. This is the law of nature, and disaster

will follow any violation. Pauperism and

crime are the natural products of illiteracy.

On account of the instability of their government and its general weakness, the Mexican people have feared absorption by other and stronger nations, and have therefore been disposed to imitate the example of the Chinese by Its in a real past the present speculation in Western Union telegraph. Chinese by living within themselves. A few chinese by living within themselves. A lew years ago the Mexicans opposed any international railroad system, and especially with the United States. The ablest statesmen of the republic took the position that the the republic took the position that the American people were aggressive, fond of American people were aggressive, fond of conquest and the acquistion of territory, and that direct railroads with the United States loud and deep." that direct railroads with the United States would ultimately result in the stronger power swallowing up the weaker one. But more progressive and enlarged views have Whether Foster is as Mindful of the prevailed, and there will soon be direct railroad communication with Mexico, and if the predictions of the Mexican statesmen be ealized the Mexicen apple will be plucked by the American adventurers so soon as ripe. Various projects for the extension of American enterprises into Mexico are now on foot. The great express up to them. Within a year or fourteen months we may hope to see the northern States of Mexico connected with our railroad senate, or that the latter gentleman will be system, and then will come a boom in mines, tendered an invitation to system, and then will come a boom in mines, cattle, lands, and many auxiliary enterprises. Nor are the Mexicans at all slow in demanding the introduction of American capital and improvements. Letters have been received in favor of reading of the capital substitute now assembled at the hands of the national banks bonds of the governor says he has no foundation upon which to go into the new cabinet, has no foundation upon which to the hands of the interior were many of the journals of the interior were many of the pulled on common straw wrapping paper and even upon wall paper. A file of the Capitol.

\*\*No One to Blame, of Course.\*\*

\*\*ALLENTON. PALLENTON. PALLENTO improvements. Letters have been received in Boston and New York from wealthy Mexican manufacturers asking for information reporting improved New England cotton-fabric machinery. Sewing machines and type-ric manufacturers where the manufacturers asking for information reporting improved New England cotton-fabric machinery. Sewing machines and type-ric machinery is a sewing machines and type-ric machinery. Sewing machines and type-ric machinery is a sewing machine and the "litteraturers" were forced to first open the first open that the opening of the war was soon to flat when the first open the first open that the opening of the war was soon to flat when the first open the first open the first open the first open that the opening of the war was soon to flat when the first open the first open that the opening of the war was soon to flat when the first open the first open that the opening of the war was soon to flat when the first open the first open the first open that the opening of the war was soon to flat when the first open that the opening of the war was soon to flat when the first open the first open that the opening of the war was soon to flat when the first open the first open that the opening of the war was soon to flat when the first open the first open

help believing that, with the southward progress of the iron horse will disappear embarrassing trade regulations nov maintained by the several States of the republic. The truth is, that the Mexican mer-chants are dissatisfied with having to accept from the Expression lished among them, the odds and ends and general lumber of English and French factories. Anything that is old-fashioned, clumsy and out of date is considered good enough for the Mexican market. With what is practically commercial annexation to the

chants will find a sort of competition which they dread. The population of Mexico is nearly 10,000,-000, and much more than half these

various political factions. Scarcely such : thing as a banking system exists. Little is known or understood of commercial credit,

children of all participating in the govern-Arkansas is the only State in the republic ment to attend school, so that political power that has no insane asylum. County jails are might be transmitted to the educated. In the only abiding places for those who have China, the educated alone carry on the govlost their reason. The Pulaski county jail erument. Confucius and Mercius taught that has the largest number of this class; it is to system, and it seems to have been practiced filthy for a pig-pen; in it there is not clothlong before their time. As a consequence, the Chinese have endured longer, as an indeing sufficient to protect the prisoners from the weather, and naked men are confined in the same room with insane women. Well may the outspoken journal from which we gather these facts urge the legislature of Ar-kansas to correct this horrible state of afpendent nation, govern a larger population, mile than any other people on the globe. The intelligence of a country must and will

## GOULD'S DEADFALL

Street Worked Beautifully.

few, chiefly by Gould, who is credited with devising the scheme, and by Mr. Vanderbilt

## TIME WILL TELL

Truth as a Christian Gentle-man Should bc.

ompanies will extend their business into that the senatorial contest with the understanding ountry just as fast as the railroads open it that either Sherman will decline a seat in

ACTS OF CONGRESS.

cost of \$748,000,000. The question was whether congress would save to the people these \$71,000,000 in a period of ten years or give it to the national banks as interest on their bonds. Even should the three per cent. bonds rise in the market to a premium of three per cent. (which was hardly possible) still the whole premium paid by the government ing of Material Advantage to the Nation Accomplished by Either House.

Further Consideration of the Army Appropriation Bill by the Senate-The House Spends the Day in Committee of the Whole on the Funding Bill.

The pending amendment by Mr. Allison was to make the fifty per cent. payment apply to "the amount audited and approved," instead of "the amount found to be justly adopted. The section now reads as follows: due" by the quartermaster-general.
Senator Edmunds moved an amendment read as follows:

For the payment of army transportation lawfully due such land-grant rallroads as have not received sid in government bonds, to be adjusted by the proper accounting officers, in accordance with the decisions of the supreme court in cases decided under the land-grant acts; but in no case shall more than fifty per cent, of the full amount of the service be paid until a final judicial decision shall be laid in respect to each case in dispute as to the 125,000.

justly, and not to permit them to control the government or dictate terms to it. Senator Carpenter thought that the gov-ernment was disposed to compel them to ac-cept whatever might be its own interpreta-tion of instice. on of justice. The amendment was finally agreed to-

ayes, 25; noes, 22.

The amendments of the senate committee to the other items of the bill were agreed to as reported.

Pending action upon the bill the senate

HOUSE. Brigadier-General and Brevet Major-General E. O. C. Ord. Referred to the private calen-

dar. It authorizes his retirement, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a major-gen-

the whole, Mr. Covert [N. Y.] in the chair, on the funding bill.

The pending amendment was that offered by Mr. Randall, authorizing the issue of bonds in amount not exceeding \$650,000,000.

Lake, in Texas. which shall bear interest at the rate of three per cent., redeemable after —— years.

Mr. F. Wood hoped the gentleman from
Pennsylvania [Randall] would explain his

roposition, which was rather novel.

Mr. Randall said he had never thoroughly derstood the difference between a bond and a certificate bearing the same rate of in-terest. He desired merely to simplify the bill by making the debt of one description. Mr. Fernando Wood could not see the ne-

and a certificate bearing the same rate of interest. He desired merely to simplify the bill by making the debt of one description.

Mr. Fernando Wood could not see the necessity of a change from the historical practice of the country.

Mr. Townshend [III.] offered an amendment to Mr. Randall's amendment fixing the amount of bonds at \$400,000,000, and the amount of notes at \$300,000,000, and the statement which had been ma'le on the Republican side, that to compel the National banks to take three per cent. bonds would be to destroy the National banks system. If the bonds now held by National banks were three per cent. bonds their annual profit would be \$6,000,000. The National banks to day held a monopoly upon the circulation of the country. His amendment authorized the secretary to issue \$300,000,000 on through the hole and burn like a candle, if set on fire. Near the lake are cight or ten springs, all of a different parts of the Union stopping at the lake for their health, using the water by bathing and drinking. The lake is what I should call a large sized pond, with bathing apartments around the sides. The water is sour, hence its name; and gas is oozing up through the ground all about near the place, and bubbling up through the water in the lake. By taking an empty fruit-can with one end out and a small hole punched in the other end, and by sticking the open end in the mud near the lake, gas will shoot out through the hole and burn like a candle, if set on fire. Near the lake are cight or ten springs, all of a different parts of the Union stopping at the lake for their health, using the water by bathing and drinking. The lake is what I should call a large sized pond, with bathing apartments around the sides. The water by bathing apartments around the sides. The

be dispeptic at the time, and I was told to use No. 3, and I thought it helped me immedi-

The Great Dailies and Temperance.

Mr. Myers answered the speech made some lays ago by Mr. Hurd on the silver question, and intimated that the gentleman had been and intimated that the gentleman had been guilty of inconsistency upon that question.

Mr. Mills offered an amendment to Mr. Randall's amendment, making the bonds and certificates redeemable in one year and payable in ten years.

Nashville Temperance World: It is very encouraging to all advocates of temperance, when the influential city papers take a decided stand against the drinking customs of the day. It is not often that they do so,

certificates redeemable in one year and payable in ten years.

Mr. Young [Tenn.] thought that no kind of refunding was necessary. This he had gathered from the two gentlement from Pennsylvania] Messrs, Randall and Kelley] who were on opposite sides. Mr. Randall, who advocated a three per cent. bond, had stated the moral tone of his paper has a great deal to the mo

ountry would be impaired.

Mr. Hurd, in reply to Mr. Myers, denied of opponents, whose fierce letters to the Appear and other city papers have been calmly

BOOKS AND PAPERS

During the War, and the Straits which Southern People were Put to the whole premium paid by the government would only be about \$19,000,000, which, de-ducted from \$78,000,000, would still leave a Get Either-Confederate Literature Reviewed by One Who saving to the people of \$59,000,000.

Mr. Haskelf expressed the opinion that not a country national bank in the west could stand on its feet if this bill passed fixing the Contributed Thereto.

stand on its feet if this bill passed fixing the interest at three per cent.

Mr. Reed criticised the action of the speaker in making this question a party one. The speaker had declared that the Democratic party had always been in favor of paying the national debt. He would not charge the speaker with having believed that, except for a moment, because he and his party had one down in these pitched. Efforts of Some Improvised Publishing Houses to Supply the Demand-Southern Authors and Translators-Wall and Wrapping-Pahis party had gone down in three pitched battles on that very question. He had merely desired to sound the party toesin and bring per Pressed into Service.

nett, of that city, in a style somewhat ap-proaching that of northern houses, whose facilities were infinitely greater. There was also a publishing-house in Charleston. The last-mentioned house had the credit of pro-ducing the best-made book issued in the Con-That all the existing provisions of the law author federacy. It was a translation of Marshal Marmont's Spirit of Military Institutions, with copious notes by the translator, an officer of the Confederate army. It was an exceedingly valuable work, as its notes and references bore directly upon the conflict then in progress. Among these was an excellent memoir of the late General Albert Sidney Johnson. The greater number of the publications of this period were reprints of English novels. Five dollars in Confederate money was the average price at which they sold, and the sales were large. The works of sold, and the sales were large. The works of Miss Braddon sold extensively, especially in the army. Victor Hugo's Les Miscrables, published by West & Johnson, of Richmond, was issued in parts at two dollars each. The sale was enormous. It gave rise to a very amusing incident. A lady entered one of the bookstores of Richmond, with this abrupt

Bills reported by Mr. Colerick, from the committee on elections: A minority report declaring that neifher J. C. Holmes nor W. F. Sapp have been legally elected from the eighth congressional district of Iowa; also a minority report in the case of Wilson ex. Carpenter, from the ninth congressional district of Iowa. Both reports were ordered printed and laid on the table.

By Mr. Johnston [Va.], from the committee on military affairs: For the relief of Brigadier-General and Brevet Major-General

ments imposing an income tax and revising the tariff. The point of order was sustained and the amendment excluded.

Mr. Warner offered an amendment fixing the rate of interest on certificates at three and a half per cent, and providing that they should not be issued in smaller denominations than fifty dollars. Ruled out on point of order.

Mr. Anderson offered an amendment prohibiting the incorporation of national banks after June 30, 1881.

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A point of order was raised against the amendment, pending which Mr. Dibrell offered an amendment imposing an income tax, when the committee arose and the house adjourned.

Off on NATURAL VINEGAR.

Something of the Peculiarities of Sour Lake, in Texas.

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traveling through Texas, last year, I heard of and visited the above resort of the sick and afflicted. Sour lake is situated in Hardin county, Texas, nine miles from the Texas and New Orleans railroad. It is certainly and New Orleans railroad. It is certainly one of nature's freaks. On my way from Houston to Orange, I stopped off at the nearest station and wisited the lake. At that the cost of publication. The demand for reading matter in the army was so insatiable that the men would buy most anything. On the writer's asking the newsdealer who supplied General Lee's army with newspapers and books if he did not often find a great deal of unsalable matter on his hands. "Never," was the reply. "My only trouble is that I cannot supply the demand."

Two of the most pretentious of the publications were a reprint of Hardee's Tactics, in two volumes, by Goetzel, of Mobile, and the Regulation for the Army of the Confederate States, published by J. W. Randolph, of Richmond. The paper of this last was thin, muddy in color and full of specks. The ink was poor and the oil from it spread over the paper, making deep and ugly looking vellow grease stains around each letter. The binding was of the coarsest and commonest description.

cite the horror of any respectable publishing house; yet they were thought most creditable house; yet they were thought most creditable to the enterprise which produced them. Southerners had become accustomed to "home-made" things of all sorts in those sad days, and these books fairly represent the resources of the south in book making in the year 1863. One of the chief difficulties in the way of publishers was the scarcity of paper. At times it was almost impossible to procure it. In Richmond it was a common practice for the various journals, daily and weekly, to borrow pay 9: from each other, returning it in time to enable the ately. No. 3 is sour enough to make lemonade. There is a large hotel and many outcabins on the premises, the hotel is well-kept, but the improvements are poor, the property lender to get out its edition promptly. One must smile as he looks back and remembers

1863, the writer obtained from the Franklin mill at Richmond, then controlled by the Mr. Hurd, in reply to Mr. Myers, denied that he had ever uttered a word on this floor which had been inconsistent with any speeches that he had made during his various political campaigns.

Mr. Cariisle, referring to some remarks made by Mr. Young [Tenn.], said that gentleman was in favor of leaving outstanding in the hands of the partical barbanes of the partical barb city-there would be some hopes of a true part of the war paper became so scarce that

envelopes, \$2 50." In April of the same year is the following: "4 steel pens, \$1." Another difficulty, and a very serious one in the printing offices, was the scarcity of compositors. By the terms of the Confederate con-

tors. By the terms of the Confederate con-scription law, a certain number of printers of military age to each newspaper office were exempted from military duty. In the writer's office care was taken to employ, as far as possible, men who had passed the conscript age, but often it was necessary to accept those whose years rendered them at any moment liable to duty. As the struggle grew more desperate the authorities were ingrew more desperate the authorities were in-clined to be less liberal in the matter of exclined to be less liberal in the matter of exemptions, and there were times when it was an interesting question whether the paper would be issued or not. Besides the Confederate service, the State of Virginia had a home-guard, organized for guard and patrol duty about Richmond, in order to relieve a corresponding number of Confederate soldiers from these duties. The governor, "Extra Billy Smith," was exogicto commander-in-chief of this force, and in the matter of exemption there was no law but his order. Oftentimes he would become extraordinarily zealous and would no law but his order. Oftentimes he would become extraordinarily zealous and would resolve that no exemptions, except for age or physical infirmity, would be granted, and at such times the writer's office was invaded by a sergeant and file of men of the home-guard, who would remorselessly march off the compositors, office boys, and all others save those whose age or physical disability saved them. Protests or appeals were as air. At such times there was nothing left to do but to become editor, office boy, compositor, mailing clerk, business manager and pressman, all in one. This was not an exceptional experience.

in the field, at 30,000. Another division will be added, which will bring the number up to the neighborhood of 40,000 men, with which an attack will be made on a city defended, is it said, by between 50,000 and 50,000 men. Various skirmishes have taken place with varying results, but no serious attempt appears yet to have been made to stay the advance of invaders. The dictator (Pierola) appears disposed to await their approach behind the fortifications he has erected for the defense of the capital, rather than op-

behind the fortifications he has erected for the defense of the capital, rather than op-pose their march along the line of the road, which offers so many rare opportunities to harass an invading army. The Chil-ian squadron in front of Callao has been unian squadron in front of Callao has been unfortunate of late. The celebrated Armstrong gun on board or the Angamos exploded on the 11th of December, and one of the Huascar's turret guns (a 250-pounder) suffered a similar disaster. The loss of the Armstrong gun is a serious misfortune, as it was a formidable piece of ordinance. The breech blew out and went overboard, carrying away several men, among whom is said to be a Mr. Slate, the representative of the manufac-

in this set shall be so construed as to anthorize an increase of the public debt; and provided further, that the state is a possible to the proprietor: "Have you of the proprietor is and provided further, that the interest of the public debt is all provided further, that the interest on the sky per and the solution of the triangle and the same have been designated by the set are issued, it is a bookstore. You will find the same have been designated by the set is an actual that the same have been designated by the set is substitute, inasmuch as its provisions had been substantially incorporated in the same have been designated by the same tage. The same house issued Miss and the same have been designated by the same have been designated

alleged affection; even if a girl's sele fortune consists of her heart there are thousands of men none too good to add it to an assorted collection of similar property acquired in various parts of the country."

in England government interference with its ownership and management. How Mr. Gladstone will differentiate Ireland from England

In Honor of General Grant. New York, January 13.—General Grant was given a cordial welcome last evening in the armory of the Thirteenth regiment, National Guard, Brooklyn. The officers of the regiment entertained the general at a dinner. About 8 o'clock he arrived and took his seat upon the dais at the south side of the armory, and near him were seated Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, chaplain of the regiment; Hon. James Tanner, Colonel Horatio C. King, General James Jourdan and gentlemen of local celebrity. After the concert by the band, Colonel David E. Austin, commandant of the Thirteenth regiment, conducted the drill of his corps, which won the hearty approbation

each other, returning it in time to enable the lender to get out its edition promptly. One ary war. He said that New York State had

IRISH LAND LAWS.

What Mr. Parnell and His Associates are Trying to Accomplish-An Intelligent Definition of the Term "Free Land," as Applied to Ireland and the Irish.

the Delaware and Ohio rivers were bodd on an all all other methods fail.

Freedom in its Purchase and Sale, Freedom in its Cultivation, and Freedom from Alien Ownership and Management—Morthing More.

Alien Ownership and Management—Morthing More.

New York World: The phase "Free land in Ireland" cannot be said to explain itself, Certainly it cannot mean that the imperial government is to give away (or "donate," to the evening of the evening of the heat have so liberally done. Nor does "free land" in Ireland "earnot be said to explain itself, Certainly it cannot mean that the imperial government is to give away (or "donate," to the a congressional term) land to an actual settler thereon, or grant it for certain national objects, as the United States have so liberally done. Nor does "free land" in Ireland "earnot be said to explain itself, Certainly done. Nor does "free land" in Ireland which a hurricane began to sveep over the land mean that the imperial government is to sell 100 acres to a settler for the price of a to sell the control by the landlords who own he land. The day has gone by when, in any English appeaking country, a sensible person will control by the landlords who own he land. The day has gone by when, in any English appeaking country, a sensible person will control by the landlords who own he land. The day has gone by when, in any English appeaking country, a sensible person will control by the landlords who own he land. The day has gone by when, in any English appeaking country, a sensible person will control by the landlords who own he land. The day has gone by when, in any English appeaking country, a sensible person will control by the landlords who own he land. The day has gone by when, in any English appeaking country, a sensible person will control by the landlords who own he land. The day has gone by when we have the control of the case of the land of the lan

iree trade and "civil-service reform," as a direction of the commission met this afternoon. The ball of the commission may be compared to the commission may be caused the commission may need the commission may be caused the national resources and act of parliament, finally gave to such a tenant at will was, as to the termination of his tenancy, one absolutely "at the will" of his landlord, but judge-made law, and not an act of parliament, finally gave to such a tenant at will was, as to the termination of his tenancy, one absolutely "at the will" of his landlord, but judge-made law, and not an act of parliament, finally gave to such a tenant at will was, as to the tenants.

It was some 250 years ago that the land of frant as president of the commistion. Albert Akens, of Tennessec, sonfiscated, taken away from the owners, distributed among new persons not not an act of Eralam was the commission. It was the provided that an Irish tenant should under the

were the exclusive property of E. C. Dubois, a citizen of the United States, when, in fact, he is only the lessee of them, together with the railroad, the whole of which is owned by the State. The conduct observed by this consular agent will compel the Chilian army to treat him as an enemy in the event, which is more than probable, that the necessities of war may compel our forces to again occupy. Chimbote."

\*\*Marrying as a Business.\*\*

New York \*Heraid: "Among the many methods of making money that of marrying has been brought into prominence by a case or cently in the courts. The method of marrying for money is as old as the carliest instance of a man talking himself into the affections of a well-to-do girl and the property of his father-iu-law, but the new method consists of marrying different women without waiting for death or divorce to make the unions irreproachable. It may be a rangued that such marriages are not legal, but a ready answer is that the objections of a well-to-do girl and the property of his father-iu-law, but the new method comes are agont that the colocition was justified upon the ground that a special condition of things demands a ladies generally get such information as therefore not free agents, and that interference of some kind by parliament was necessful than one composed wholly of the chose ends was a singles generally get such information as they have about their sweethearts from the gentlemen themselves, and seldom trouble themselves to inquire further, the question of the measure of 1870 gave to the lamb act of 1870 gave to the measure of 1880 gave a compensation for disturbance, even when the lamb act of 1870 gave to the measure of 1880 gave a compensation for distribute the consent of the lamb act of 1870 gave to the measure of 1880 gave a compensation for distribute the consent of the lamb act of 1870 gave to the tenant a compensation for improvements made, even without the consent of the lamb act of 1870 gave to the fact of 1870 gave to the fact of 1870 gave to the fact of 1 Cadet J. D. accessed. A most charming American writer, Both sold well. The former was published by James E. Goode, printer to the Virginia senate, and the other by Ayres & Wade; the latter was embellished by an excellent lithographic likeness of the death of a certain New Yorker dead hero. The number of pamphlets, partial histories of the war, personal reministial histories of the war, personal reministial histories of the press was very great, and though numerous, as a rule they repaid and the rule of the mists that by reason of the wissted by the same school of political economists that by reason of the wissted by the same school of political economists that by reason of the wissted by the same school of political economists that by reason of the wissted and scotland and of "hypothee" in Scotland, and by a greater reason, of the dom to buy foreign products, which rejects "protection" against foreign merchandise, the Irish free-trader demands that freedom in its use, freedom in its cultivation, which rejects

> remains to be seen. Who Owns the Lands? Lendon Truth: "The following figures in regard to the ownership of Irish lands are inregard to the ownership of Irish lands are in-teresting: One man owns 170,000 acres; three men own 100,000 acres each; fourteen men, 50,000 acres each; ninety men, 20,000 acres each; 135 men, 10,000 acres each, and 452 men, 5000 acres each. The Association of Salters own 19,000 acres each; the Drapers, 27,000 acres; the Merchants, 21,000 acres; the Skinners, 24,000 acres; the Fishmongers, 20,000 acres; Ironmongers, 10,000 acres, and the Gro-cers, 10,000 acres. It is not, therefore, any ex-aggeration to say that of the £21,000,000 which is the annual Irish rental, at least £12,000,000 the annual Irish rental, at least £12,000,000 is spent out of the country, and where, as in the case of Ireland, the country is not wealthy, and has no other industry except agriculture, this state of things, until remedied, will be productive of want and misery."

COLD WINTERS

Argus, began as the present one did, and be-fore the slight moderation in the atmosphere, Sunday, many of the old residents, whose fathers and mothers had told them many tales of that terrible winter, were speculating as to whether the present one would resemble it in other respects. In 1779-80 the cold weather set in about the middle of November and continued until the middle of February. During that long period there was not enough warmth in the sun's rays to melt New Orleans Picayane, Monday: "At the Varieties last night an accident occurred which might have resulted seriously. The little girl of Mr. Stirk, the bicycle rider, slipped and fell on the stage, hurting herself very seriously. Mr. Stirk rushed off the stage and returned shortly. He addressed the audience, saying that he had requested the stage manager to sweep the stage, but that official had neglected to do so, consequently he had gone behind the stage and punched his head. The audience had cheered him, and the performance proceeded with no further interruption."

During that long period there was not enough warmth in the sun's rays to melt the sun's rays to melt the snow on the ground, nor to effect in the least the fetters of ice that bound the creeks, ponds and rivers. One snow-storm followed another until finally the ground was so covered that it was difficult to go from place to place, and the ice upon the rivers at all convenient points was used by men and teains and animals in place of roads. The cold winds were so piercing that many wild turkeys were found frozen to death in the forests, and domestic fowls fell frozen from the blasts around the cabins of the settlers, and all kinds of wild animals perished in the forest for want of food, which was buried beneath the snow. The fierce wolf and panther, which usually skulked about the boundaries of the settlements only by night, now came near in the broad daylight in search of the bones and offal thrown from in search of the bones and offal thrown from the cabins of the settlers. No rain fell, and the pioneers were compelled to obtain water for drinking, cooking, etc., by melting snow and ice, The northers and western rivers were bound by frost, and even as far as Nashville the Cumberland was frozen over with ice thick enough for the safe passage of emigrant trains. The Delaware, at Philadelphia Nominations.

between the present winter and that of 1779-'80 was the mild autumn weather that pre-ceded it. When the cold began, in Novem-ber, 1779, the leaves had hardly fallen from the forest trees, and many of the trees and shrubs were putting forth new growth. The same condition of things was witnessed last fall. The winters of 1783, '84, '85, '88, '93, '96 and '99 are all resorted as the same condition of the same condi

frozen over, and navigation was suspended upon them until the 18th of the following

farmers might feel that they would not be evicted if they behaved decently according to an Irish standard.

From the official statistics it appeared that during the famine in 1847

Rallston, fiscal agent.

Colonel Edward Richardson, of Mississippi, and General Albert Akers, of Tennessee, were added to the executive, committee.

Adjourned.

For a country store, on the Little Rock rail to the committee.

Adjourned.

For a country store, on the Little Rock rail to the committee.

Adjourned.

For a country store, on the Little Rock rail to the committee.

Adjourned.

phant has brought up again Sir Moses Mon-tefiore's cherished plan for the establishment of a Hebrew colony in Palestine. The En-glish press urge an objection to it, that there would be no opening for any but agricultu-ralists in the Holy Land, and that the Hebrew of to-day is pur excellence a trader and not a farmer. Our readers will remember that there is a doubtful prophecy in the scriptures which foretells the return of all of many devout christians welcome this schem of Mr. Oliphant's as a fulfillment of this pre-

Jews to Syria, the English farmers to Australia, the Irish to the United States. It is the reversal of the medical experiment, for in this case the sick man gives his blood to the healthy spectator. Whether either will be benefited in the long run may be better decided a good deal later.

TESTIMONY OF DRUGGISTS.—We have be selling Swift's Syphillitic Specific for years, and gard it superior to anything known to science it the diseases for which it is recommended. We have been selling Swift's Syphillitic Specific for years, and gard it superior to anything known to science it the diseases for which it is recommended. We have been selling Swift's Syphillitic Specific for years, and gard it superior to anything known to science it the diseases for which it is recommended. We have been selling Swift's Syphillitic Specific for years, and gard it superior to anything known to science it the diseases for which it is recommended. We have been selling Swift's Syphillitic Specific for years, and gard it superior to anything known to science it the diseases for which it is recommended. We have been selling Swift's Syphillitic Specific for years, and gard it superior to anything known to science it the diseases for which it is recommended. We have been selling Swift's Syphillitic Specific for years, and gard it superior to anything known to science it the diseases for which it is recommended. We have been selling Swift's Syphillitic Specific for years, and gard it superior to anything known to science it the diseases for which it is recommended. We have been selling Swift's Syphillitic Specific for years, and gard it superior to anything known to science it the disease for which it is recommended. We have been selling Swift's Syphillitic Specific for years, and gard it superior to anything known to science it the disease for which it is recommended. We have been selling Swift's Syphillitic Specific for years, and gard it superior to anything known to science it the disease for which it is recommended.

Which the "Leopard Boy" Was Exhibited.

At the clinical lecture on skin diseases re-

At the clinical lecture on skin diseases recently delivered at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New York, Prof. George Fox explained that the difference in color of different races and individuals was due to the varying amount of pigment deposited beneath the lower layer of the epidermis, and then introduced "the African leopard boy," Ashbury Benjamin, who has been connected with many shows, and is at Bunnell's museum on Broadway. Dr. Fox says the boy is eleven years old and of pure negro parentage, and at the time of his birth was entirely black. White patches began to appear on his body when he was three years old until now a large part of his arms, chest, abdomen and legs in irregular blotches is white, and the skin around the blotches is a cafe ou laid color. There is also a white spot on his forehead, extending several inches back on his head, extending several inches back on his head, and the hair on the white spot is also white, although as kinky as a colored boy's hair ought to be. Except as to color the skin is entirely normal. The face, neck, hands and back are entirely black. The white area is increasing annually, and Dr. Fox predicted that the boy would one day become an en-tirely white negro. His diagnosis of the dis-ease was leucodermis, and he said it was not rare, as half a dozen entirely or nearly white negroes, he presumed, could be found in this city. The disease was one, like albinism, to which all races and many animals are ject. But most cases of white crows, black-birds, rats, mice and elephants are cases of albinism. Albinism differs from leucodermis in that it is congenital, and patches do not increase or decrease. Children of an albino negress and a black negro are either entirely white or entirely black. After speaking of several other skin disease, Dr. Fox discussed moles, and said that while he knew no recipe for making hair grow on bald heads, he would at a future time tell his hearers how to re-move hair from hairy moles.

reason for giving him that. Besides, he has taken to drink again, and has made an un-fortunate exhibition of himself several times

Philadelphia Nominations

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# SKIN DISEASES.

fall. The winters of 1785, 84, 85, 88, 95, 96, 96 and 99 are all reported as having been very severe. It is stated in Hilderth's Pioneer History that on the 26th of December, 1788, the Delaware and Ohio rivers were both the Delaware and Ohio rivers were both the Delaware and Ohio rivers were both and all other methods fail.

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